

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. FITZPATRICK introduced a bill (H. R. 7614) for the relief of George Schlessinger, also known as H. George Westpfal, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5851. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of J. J. Handsaker, of Portland, Oreg., and others, requesting the retention of the arms embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5852. Also, petition of Helen Casati, of Riddle, Oreg., and others, petitioning the retention of the present neutrality law; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5853. Also, petition of F. A. Schumann, of Portland, Oreg., and others, petitioning the retention of the present neutrality law; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5854. Also, petition of Edward A. Williams, of Portland, Oreg., and others, petitioning the retention of the present neutrality law; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5855. By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of 2,000 members of the Council of Women Opposed to Participation in Foreign Wars, of Newark and Licking County, Ohio, protesting against the taking of any step whatsoever on the part of our Government which would tend to send American sons to another war on foreign soil; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5856. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the College Point (Long Island) Taxpayers Association, opposing any change in the Embargo Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1939

Dr. George W. Truett, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Dallas, Tex., offered the following prayer:

We make our appeal to Thee, our gracious Heavenly Father, because we understand better and better all the while that every mercy and blessing of life comes directly from Thy gracious hand. Thou art worthy of all gratitude and praise. Rightly has Thy name been called "Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." We would glorify Thee as Lord over all and blessed forevermore. We would hallow Thy name, holy and great, in all the relations and experiences of life. We would make our most grateful acknowledgment unto Thee because of Thy mercies, which fail not unto us, and we have found them to be all-sufficient for us. What shall we render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward us? We would not only take His proffered cup of salvation and call upon His name as long as we live but we would put our trust in Him, remembering his promise that "whoso putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe"; and we would make proof of our friendship for the great Master by faithfully doing what He bids us to do. We pray, above every other prayer, that Thy kingdom may come and that Thy will may be done in earth as it is in heaven.

In these poignantly troubled days, our Father, we have been made again to drink the wine of astonishment because of the trying conditions, turbulent and terrible, throughout the earth. Clouds and darkness are around about us oftentimes, but we would remember that righteousness and judgment are the habitations of Thy throne and that Thy throne shall not be disturbed. Our prayer is that God shall so rule and overrule in the affairs of our troubled world as that everywhere righteousness shall be vindicated and the holy name of God glorified and somehow our humanity be lifted upward and carried forward.

We pray for our own dear land for which Thou hast been a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. We

pray for the President of this country and all who are joined with him in authority. Give wisdom and strength all-sufficient from Thine own infinite self to all those who rule and administer in the affairs of civil government. May they and all the people the land over understand more acutely every day that it is righteousness that exalteth a nation and that sin is not only a reproach but, in the end, wasting and destruction in every instance.

We pray for this great body of men and give deep and devout thanks for them all. May their interests be precious in God's sight.

We are minded now to pray especially for the honored Member of this body who has been called away by the sorrow of the homegoing of his dear wife. May all needed comfort from God be given him and the household, and may all the interests of all these men and their households be precious today and ever in the sight of God. Our prayer is offered in the Great Master's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Tuesday, October 31, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CLAIM OF ANASTASIO A. YLAGAN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from Anastasio A. Ylagan (postal employee), San Francisco, Calif., relative to a claim against the United States in connection with his removal from the Postal Service in alleged violation of section 43 of the Postal Rules and Regulations, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

REVIVAL OF APPLICATIONS FOR CERTAIN LETTERS PATENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from Bernard C. Whitman, of New York City, N. Y., enclosing complaint and exhibits pertaining to the matter of Bernard C. Whitman (plaintiff) against Hon. William I. Sirovich, chairman of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives (defendant), in re Irving A. Whitman, as trustee of Vincent I. Whitman, for the revival of his four applications for United States letters patent through verified petitions for redress of grievances before the Committees on Patents of the Congress, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Patents.

MEMORIAL

Mr. HOLT presented a resolution of the Woman's Club of Hurricane, W. Va., protesting against the enactment of any legislation that might directly or indirectly involve the United States in war, which was ordered to lie on the table.

RECIPROCAL-TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA—AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES

Mr. WILEY presented a letter addressed by him to Mr. John P. Gregg, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Washington, D. C., which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
October 18, 1939.

Mr. JOHN P. GREGG,
Committee for Reciprocity Information, Old Land Office
Building, Eighth and E Streets, Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. GREGG: Please incorporate in the records of the current hearings on the proposed reciprocal-trade agreement with Argentina, the following statement as an expression of my views:

I realize that the negotiations with Argentina may offer an opportunity for the United States to garner some of the Argentine trade which in times of peace went normally to Europe.

I realize further that an agreement with this progressive country might strengthen our commercial ties in a manner that might serve as an example throughout the entire Western Hemisphere. In fact, it is apparent that the idea of expanding the Argentine market for our industrial exports is wholly constructive.

It is equally apparent, however, that in order to create this expanded market, it is necessary that we take a larger volume of Argentine exports. These exports unfortunately are largely competitive with our farm products. This is a serious objection unless it can be demonstrated that the resultant increase in domestic industrial activity would be sufficient to expand our domestic agricultural market sufficiently to absorb both this new

load of agricultural imports and a larger domestic agricultural production at better price levels than those established in the current year.

It is inconsistent to raise the industrial export level while materially damaging the agricultural segment of our economic life so that it in turn is reflected in a smaller domestic market for American industry.

It is equally inconsistent for the administration to grant concessions on competitive agricultural imports while it is at the same time paying our farmers to reduce their acreage in similar products.

I believe that it should be possible to negotiate with Argentina so that the concessions granted will not further dislocate our agricultural economy by increasing agricultural surpluses.

I wish to record my opposition to any reciprocal-trade treaty which will serve to further increase the agricultural surpluses in this country.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

IMPORTATION OF FURS—MINK PELTS

Mr. WILEY presented correspondence relative to the importation of mink pelts under the reciprocal-trade agreement with Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1939.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We, the Wisconsin Mink Breeders' Association, are taking the liberty of registering an appeal to you regarding the national emergency which now exists in the fur-farming industry, and particularly in the mink-ranching industry. We do not believe it necessary to point out the fact that the mink-ranching industry in the United States is in a very precarious condition, due mainly to overproduction.

As you will further know, the present state of international affairs makes it necessary for our neighbor on the north, Canada, to seek other markets for her mink pelts than her customary European markets which are now completely shut off. It will probably, therefore, be necessary for the Canadian mink ranchers to market most, if not all, of their crop of 175,000 mink pelts here in the United States.

Most of these mink pelts will be sold at public auction in Canada. American buyers will undoubtedly patronize these auctions, as they have done in the past, and take advantage of not only weakened economic conditions caused by overproduction in the industry itself but to the differences in monetary values between the United States and Canada, which is now approximately 20 percent.

Now, Senator WILEY, it should be quite clear that if this condition should be allowed to occur just what the result will be to American mink ranchers. However, we do not ask a direct embargo against importation of these ranch-bred mink pelts nor a change in duty of such pelts, but we do appeal to you and beg that you use your offices to the end that a fair limit or quota be placed upon such imports from Canada, these figures to be based upon a fair average of Canada's imports of mink pelts into this country during the 5-year period preceding and up to December 31, 1938, as per official records of the United States customs.

We are asking that you use your influence immediately, Senator WILEY, in order to protect our deserving American mink ranchers and their crop of pelts, which will be ready for the market now within a few short weeks.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL G. BRADY,
Secretary of the Wisconsin Mink Breeders' Association.

HORSTMAN MINKERY,
Manitowoc, Wis., October 11, 1939.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Chippewa Falls, Wis.

MY DEAR MR. WILEY: I would like to call your attention to the fact that large shipments of mink skins will be made from foreign countries. These mink skins will be dumped on our markets in tremendous quantities, causing fur prices to slump to very low levels and ruining our mink and fur industry, which has grown to be important in our State.

Immediate or decisive action should be taken to put a tariff on mink skins in order to save the industry and keep it on a paying basis.

Mink imports for the first 6 months of 1938 were 631,945 skins—almost three times as many as were raised in the United States in 1938.

It costs from \$7 to \$9 to raise a mink for pelt. The average pelt sold through the American National Fox and Fur Breeders Association brought \$10.04.

Now, with the European war in progress, France and England, no doubt, will not be buying furs. Therefore, they must all be used in this country.

Hoping you will help the fur industry all you can.

Very cordially yours,

LOUIS HORSTMAN.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
October 19, 1939.

MR. LOUIS HORSTMAN,
Horstman Minkery, 1913 South Fourteenth Street, Manitowoc, Wis.

DEAR MR. HORSTMAN: Thank you for your informative letter. I agree heartily with you that the American mink-pelt market must not be unduly depressed by a dumping of pelts on the American market which might ordinarily have been sold abroad. I have already contacted the State Department on this matter, and the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, writes:

"I assure you that the Government is watching closely the effects of the European war on our domestic economy. Although it is, of course, not possible to determine at the present time what effect the war will have on the fur trade, or on the trade in numerous other commodities, the Department is glad to receive the views of interested persons in this connection.

"As I am sure you will appreciate in the case of products such as mink furs, which have been the subject of trade-agreement concessions, requests from domestic industries for governmental action along particular lines must also be examined in the light of the pertinent trade-agreement provisions.

"In accordance with the usual procedure, I am having a copy of your constituent's letter brought to the attention of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, which, in turn, will bring it to the attention of all the agencies of the Government represented in the interdepartmental trade-agreements organization. Should your constituent desire from time to time to make available to these agencies any additional information as to the effects of the war on the fur trade, it is suggested that such information be submitted to that Committee at the old Land Office Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C."

In view of the above letter, I would appreciate any further comments or suggestions you may have to make. I want to do everything possible to assist the fur farmers of Wisconsin.

Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

OXBOW MINK RANCH,
Columbus, Wis., October 24, 1939.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am writing you at this time to protest the fact that under the Canadian trade agreement raw mink pelts are listed as one of the items on the free list. You probably will know that the mink-ranching industry in the United States is in a very precarious condition at the present time, due mainly to overproduction, and if the estimated crop of 175,000 Canadian-ranch mink pelts are allowed unrestricted entry into this country it will throw the whole industry into a state of chaos, and probably will result in absolute disaster to thousands of our deserving American mink ranchers.

Therefore we appeal to you and beg that you use your offices to the end that a fair limit quota be placed upon such imports from Canada; these figures to be based upon a fair average of Canadian imports of mink pelts into this country during the 5-year period preceding and up to December 31, 1938, as per official records of the United States customs.

Yours very truly,

OXBOW MINK RANCH,
WM. ALTSCHWAGER & SON.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
October 26, 1939.

OXBOW MINK RANCH,
WM. ALTSCHWAGER & SON,
River Road, Columbus, Wis.

GENTLEMEN: Thank you for your letter giving information relative to the effect of the trade-treaty agreements on mink ranches in Wisconsin. I am greatly concerned with this problem and want to do everything I possibly can to assist you.

I have already taken the matter up with the State Department. I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from Cordell Hull explaining the State Department's attitude in this matter.

If, after reading this letter, you have any further suggestions as to how I can assist you, I will be happy to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

BERLIN, Wis., October 27, 1939.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We would like to call your attention to the fact that under the Canadian trade agreement mink pelts are on the free list.

The war in Europe has dislocated trade there, so that Europe will not take the Canadian mink from them as usual, neither will there be any mink shipped to them from the United States, as has been the custom for years back; the result is that the trade in the United States will be obliged to absorb the product of Canada as well as our own United States product. In addition to this, there is apparently an overproduction in ranch mink skins, and the market is in very poor shape.

It costs about \$10 to raise a mink, and the last sale that we heard about was at Fromm Bros., Hamburg, Wis., at which good quality mink skins brought \$7 each. You can readily see that when this year's large supply comes on the market it is going to demoralize the market.

We believe that there should be a tariff on Canadian skins imported into this country, or at least there should be a quota placed on imports based on a fair average of imports from Canada to this country for the last 5-year period.

Wisconsin, as you know, produces a large share of the fur raised in the United States. The silver-fox industry has been badly hurt by the Canadian treaty, and imports from northern Europe and Canada have been several times larger than they were in the past. We believe that Wisconsin was sold out when the Canadian agreement was signed, not alone on furs but on dairy products, and if something is not done for the mink and fur fox farmers hundreds of small ranches will be forced out of business.

We trust that you can do something for your State.
Very truly yours,

TRUESDELL FUR COAT CO., INC.
C. W. SMITH.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
October 30, 1939.

Mr. C. W. SMITH,

Truesdell Fur Coat Co., Inc., Berlin, Wis.

DEAR FRIEND: Thank you for your letter giving up-to-date information relative to the effect of the trade-treaty agreements on mink ranches in Wisconsin. I am greatly concerned with this problem and want to do everything I possibly can to assist you.

I have already taken the matter up with the State Department. I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from Cordell Hull explaining the State Department's attitude in this matter.

If after reading this letter you have any further suggestions as to how I can assist you, I will be happy to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

ELA H. ATKINSON

Mr. BYRNES. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably Senate Resolution 193 and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 193) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Ela H. Atkinson, widow of John P. Atkinson, late an assistant clerk in the office of Senator Austin, a sum equal to 1 year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Mr. BYRNES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported a resolution (S. Res. 195), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-sixth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during sessions or recesses of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR:

S. 3000. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

S. 3001. A bill to prohibit all officers and employees of the United States from receiving any remuneration with respect to the manufacture or sale of arms, ammunition, or implements of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

S. 3002. A bill authorizing the Bradenton Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Sarasota Pass where Manatee Avenue, Bradenton, if extended, would cross Sarasota Pass, county of Manatee, State of Florida; to the Committee on Commerce.

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM—ADDRESS BY HON. FRANK MURPHY

[Mr. SCHWELLENBACH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "The Test of Patriotism," delivered by Hon. Frank Murphy, Attorney General of the United States, before the National Conference on Civil Liberties at New York City, October 13, 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES—ARTICLE BY PORTER SARGENT

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Porter Sargent entitled "British Propaganda in the United States," published in Common Sense for November 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

NONPARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR PEACE THROUGH REVISION OF NEUTRALITY LAW

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from William Allen White, together with a joint statement of certain clergymen, statements by others, and a list of names of members of the Nonpartisan Committee for Peace Through Revision of the Neutrality Law, which appear in the Appendix.]

NEUTRALITY AND PEACE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement, and then to ask for a unanimous-consent agreement.

The House of Representatives, which is considering the neutrality joint resolution, will conclude debate on it about 2 o'clock this afternoon. I am informed that thereafter there will be roll calls on three or four motions before the action of the House may be messaged over to the Senate. That means, in all likelihood, that the House will not be in a position to message over to the Senate its action before 5 o'clock this afternoon. It is desirable when that message shall be received, which will presumably announce a disagreement to the Senate amendment and a request for a conference, that the Senate insist on its amendments, agree to the conference, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate. Looking to that end, therefore, I send to the desk a unanimous-consent request, which I ask to have considered at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request for unanimous consent submitted by the Senator from Kentucky will be read. The legislative clerk read as follows:

I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment or recess of the Senate today, the Secretary be authorized to receive a message from the House of Representatives on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 306) entitled "Neutrality Act of 1939"; that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the said joint resolution and agree to the conference which may be asked by the House; and that the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not know that I have any objection, but I think the procedure is rather unusual, in that it provides for the appointment of conferees and for the course which shall be taken prior to the receipt of the message from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body.

Mr. BARKLEY. The request merely provides that the Chair shall appoint the conferees after the message from the House shall have been received by the Secretary.

Mr. McNARY. Is it not the intention of the majority leader of the Senate that the Senate shall convene tomorrow?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; it is. If the request shall not be agreed to, the Senate will have to recess subject to the call of the Chair, and will be called back around 5 o'clock, in order to do what I am seeking now to do without having to have the Senate reconvene. I will say, in further answer to the Senator from Oregon, that it is my purpose to move that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow when today's business shall have been concluded, so that if there shall be a conference report ready for consideration tomorrow the Senate may be in session to consider it.

Mr. McNARY. Then I understand that the desire of the majority leader is that the conferees may have a conference

and act tomorrow morning, and, as the Senate must act upon the conference report first, that it may pass upon the matter finally at the session tomorrow. Is that the purpose?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is my purpose, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. McNARY. With that full explanation, I am in accord with the action proposed, which seems to be consistent with fair consideration. May I ask the Senator again, Does he anticipate any change in the joint resolution by action of the House?

Mr. BARKLEY. I think not. I cannot, of course, guarantee what the House will or will not do.

Mr. McNARY. Oh, no.

Mr. BARKLEY. But my information is that the House will ask for a conference on the Senate amendments and that motions of one kind or another which may be offered and voted on will not bring about any change to affect a full and free conference between the two Houses on their disagreeing votes on the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. And, of course, Mr. President, the proposed agreement would not preclude consideration and final vote on the conference report?

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, no; not at all.

Mr. McNARY. It would simply hasten its presentation to the Senate?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, let me suggest that the House of Representatives have already adopted a resolution requesting a conference. We have that much to go on. As to whether there will be any instructions to their conferees or what further action the House will take, we, of course, cannot tell. We do know, however, there will be a conference, and, as chairman of the conferees on the part of the Senate, I have notified those who will probably be named as conferees that it is expected that the Senate conferees will meet tomorrow morning at 10:30 with the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. My attention was diverted when the request was first read. Does the proposal contemplate the number of Members who will constitute the conference committee on the part of the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It does not; it leaves it entirely to the Chair.

Mr. McNARY. May I then make a further parliamentary inquiry, which I hope is not imprudent in any way? Does the Chair contemplate appointing five members, and, if so, how many will be appointed from the Republican representation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has not consulted with the Senator from Kentucky or the Senator from Nevada as to that matter, and, in accordance with custom, he would consult them before he appointed the conferees. The Chair does not know what is in the minds of the two Senators whom he has mentioned.

Mr. PITTMAN. The chairman of the conference committee on the part of the Senate, after consulting with a number of Senators—and this is a good time to consult with the leader of the minority—will state that it has been suggested that there be four representing the majority on the conference committee and two representing the minority.

Mr. McNARY. That would be a fair representation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not care to be recalcitrant or obstreperous, but I do not favor this method of procedure. I see no reason why the Senate should not come back to its Chamber at 5 o'clock if it wants to conclude the work on the joint resolution this week. I do not believe in such informal methods of doing business. This is the Senate of the United States and not a back-room club somewhere. I object.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will say to the Senator that it is not the first time that this has been done.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is no reason why it should be done now.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, there would be nothing for the Senate to come back for except to do what we are seeking now to do.

Mr. CONNALLY. There is nothing for the Senate ever to come back for except to attend to its business.

Mr. BARKLEY. This is part of its business.

Mr. CONNALLY. I object.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 5 o'clock p. m. today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky that the Senate stand in recess until 5 o'clock p. m. today?

There being no objection, the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) took a recess until 5 o'clock p. m.

On the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled, and the Vice President resumed the chair.

NEUTRALITY AND PEACE OF THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Callo-way, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 306), the Neutrality Act of 1939; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and that Mr. BLOOM, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Mr. KEE, Mr. FISH, and Mr. EATON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 306), the Neutrality Act of 1939, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. PITTMAN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the conference asked by the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, under the ordinary procedure in connection with the appointment of conference committees, I would naturally be appointed one of the conferees on the part of the Senate. I have spoken to the Presiding Officer, to the Senator from Nevada, and to the leader of the majority, and expressed the hope that because of my enforced rest during the past few weeks I be not named as one of the conferees, but that one of the other Senators who has taken a very prominent part in connection with the consideration of the neutrality joint resolution be named in my place.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], and the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I should like to announce, after a conference with the chairman of the conferees on behalf of the House of Representatives, that there will be a meeting of the conference committee in the Foreign Relations Committee room at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, November 3, 1939, at 12 o'clock meridian.